THE DAILY JOURNAL TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1892. WASHINGTON OFFICE-513 Fourteents 80 Telephone Calls. Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily only, one month. Daily only, three months. ally only, one year. including Sunday, one year ... day only, one year. y and Sunday, per week, by carrier......20 ota Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents, or set

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Persons sending the Journal through the mails i the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a Two-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-companied by the name and address of the writer

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. Can be found at the following places: PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevan NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel.

CHICAGO-Palmer House. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3785 Lancaster

ST. LOUIS-Union News Co., Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbits

FOR PRESIDENT. BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. WHITELAW REID, of New York,

WE inter from Mr. Clevland's letter that a few votes from veteran soldiers would not be vetoed.

THE Democratic candidate for President gives but a few lines to the "forcebill" bugaboo and evidently does not regard it as the great issue of the cam-

Ir will be noticed that the "solemn sense of responsibility" still abides with Mr. Cleveland, and that he has the gennine Democratic detestation of "Old Bumptuary."

MR. CLEVELAND has written too many letters of acceptance of presidential nominations. His third effort in that line appears elsewhere in this paper, and is the feeblest of the series.

GROVER CLEVELAND has at last formally accepted the Chicago nomination. It is an empty honor, but he knows that for appearances' sake he must go through the form of being thankful.

Dr. Jenkins is evidently laboring under the impression that his business as health officer of New York is to protect the doctrine of States' rights from federal contamination. What he there for is to keep off the cholera.

MR. CLEVELAND has written another letter. It is his letter of acceptance. This being off his mind, he will now resume correspondence with "confirmed Democrats" eight years old, and with the female relatives of distinguished murderers.

THE season of quarantining against cholera should be followed by one of thorough cleansing in all cities. This is the best way to quarantine against cholera next year. The ensuing winter is the time for health boards to get in their work.

MR. CLEVELAND says "tariff reform still our purpose." This is not what the pational convention of his party said That body, by a vote of 564 to 342, declared protective tariff duties unconstitutional, denounced them as robbery. and demanded a tariff for revenue only, and on that declaration the party must

If it were not for the horrid and everpresent newspaper reporters Adlai Stevenson might have made a hit down South by telling his hearers how he did his little best during the war to hinder the federal authorities and to make the Confederacy successful. But the exrebels know he was in sympathy with them in those historic days, and, therefore, they greet him with enthusiasm.

THE announcement of Secretary Rusk that the pleuro-pneumonia has been completely stamped out in this country is of great importance to cattle-raisers and shippers. The pleuro-pneumonia is the most difficult of all cattle diseases to deal with. There has been more or less of it in this country for several years past, and it has been one of the principal objects of this administration to extirpate it. The official announcement that this has been accomplished will give a new impetus to our foreign sattle trade.

THE extension of the free-mail delivery service to include country districts is a favorite idea of Postmastergeneral Wanamaker not likely to be put into practice immediately, but the rapid extension of the service to smaller towns and cities now going on is a step in that of American tin-plate is somewhat direction. The communication between town and country is now so close that the conveniences and luxuries enjoyed by one are coveted by residents of the other, and the time is probably not far distant when the rural population will agitate the matter of free delivery and eventually secure it.

THE Sentinel yesterday gave a conspicuous place on its first page to a cartoon entitled "Why the Workingman is Poor." It represented a bare-footed workingman (of course, American workingmen all go bare-footed) bent nearly double under the weight of several packages, each supposed to represent a different burden. Among them were two or three representing commodities which are selling now cheaper than ever before, and the whole was surmounted with a big package labeled "Sugar Trust." As the workingman, like everybody else, is getting sugar now nearly 50 per cent. cheaper than ever before, it will be pretty hard to make him believe that the price of sugar is keeping

THE New York Recorder did a fine | dictation in prices.

Commissioner Peck's report was based. They fully and completely sustain the report. The impartiality and truthfulness of the figures are evidenced by the fact that in some instances they show a reduction of wages, though in a large majority of cases there was an increase. Thus in the manufacture of agricultural implements the wages of 299 hands were advanced, while only 2 suffered a decrease in wages. In the carpet manufacture the wages of 1.431 advanced, while the wages of only 77 declined. In the clothing classes, embracing fiftyfour separate tables, the wages of 5,366 hands advanced, while the wages of only 414 were reduced. In boots and shoes 581 advanced and only 213 declined. In the making of clocks and watches 484 advanced and 77 declined; in the carriage manufacture 615 advanced and 74 declined.

AN ANTI-AMPRICAN DOCTRINE.

The Sentinel, in an article defending free trade and attacking the American tin-plate industry, says: "It is not humiliating to the Sentinel, and we cannot see why it should be humiliating toanyone to buy an article when you can buy it cheaper than you can make it." The N. & G. Taylor Co., manufacturers of tin-plate, who, in a communication controverting the Sentinel's views, say, "Why depend on a foreign country for what we can make here? Is it not humiliating to do it?" To this the Sentinel replies that "it is not humiliating to the Sentinel, and we cannot see why it should be humiliating to any one to buy an article when you can buy it cheaper than you can make it." This assumes, first, that tin-plate can be bought in England and imported cheaper than it can be made here; second, that it is better business policy to con tinue to buy goods of foreign manufacture which are for the time being cheaper than home products, than it is to develop the home manufacture of the same products; third, that there is nothing unpatrictic or humiliating in continuing to pay tribute to foreign countries by the purchase of their products thus putting money into the pockets of foreign manufacturers and workmen when experience has proved that under proper encouragement everything that we need can be manufactured in this country, thus utilizing our own raw materials and keeping the cost of manufacture at home.

The vital point in the Sentinel's position, and it is the vital point of the freetrade argument, is that it is the best business policy and the first duty of all people to buy where they can buy cheapest. This is the corner-stone of the free-trade system, cheapness-cheap labor, low wages and low prices. These are set off against intelligent labor, high wages, better social conditions and living prices for manufactured products. The advocates of a protective tariff deny that the sum of economic wisdom is expressed in the maxim "buy where you can buy cheapest." They claim that a better maxim is "buy where you can pay easiest," and that is where wages are good. The act of buying presupposes something to buy with. A people who follow the rule of buying where they can buy cheapest, paying constant tribute to cheaper labor than their own, will soon be unable to buy at all. Every dollar spent for the products of cheap foreign labor is a dollar taken out of American pockets. It the entire amount of the vast sum now paid for commodities of home manufacture were sent abroad, what would become of American workmen? This i where the free-trade argument would lead to, though we do not by any means admit that all commodities can be bought cheaper abroad than they can be here. The maxim "buy where you can buy cheapest" utterly ignores the claims of American workmen, and if followed to its logical conclusion would ruin

As for tin-plate, it is possible that at resent it can be bought and imported from England cheaper than it can be made here, though American tin-plate is selling for considerably less now than the price of English tin-plate two years ago. But, for the sake of the free-trade argument, admit that English tin-plate can be imported for a little less than it costs to make it here at the present time; it does not follow that this condi tion will continue long. The price of American tin-plate is coming down every month, and from present indications it will not be long before it will be made and sold here cheaper than it can be imported. Meanwhile, we repeat Messrs. Taylor & Co.'s question. "Why depend on a foreign country for what we can make here?". There was a time when steel rails, plate glass and a hundred other things could not be successfully manufactured in this country; now, thanks to protection, these industries are well established, and prices are much lower than they were when we were entirely dependent on the foreign manufacturer. If the present cost greater than that of the foreign goods, the cost of establishing the industry and lowering the price will be nothing as compared with the enormous sums we have paid out for foreign tin-plate in years past when foreign manufacturers had a complete monopoly of this market and charged their own prices. An independent, self-respecting, patriotic people ought not to be willing to remain in the condition of paying millions of money, year after year, to foreign manufacturers for something they

can make themselves. Protection for the tin-plate industry is protection for American labor. Tinplate consists of 96 per cent. sheet-iron, or steel, and 4 per cent. tin. The block tin alone is imported, as it is also in England, all the rest being the product of American labor. The American manufacturer gets his block tin free of duty. The development of the tin-plate industry under protection will give employment to thousands of workmen, open a new market for American sheet-iron, and, in a short time, render us independent of foreign manufacturers and

buying an article "when you can buy it cheaper than you can make it," carries with it the whole doctrine of free trade. It eliminates the American workman from the question entitely. It is essentially an anti-American doctrine.

FEDERAL SUPERVISION OF ELECTIONS.

You are hereby requested to take general charge and direction of the execution of the statutes of the United States touching the appointments of supervisors of elections and special deputy marshals, and the performance of their duties and their compensation, so far as these subjects are by the Constitution and laws under the supervision and control of the executive branch of the government.

This is an exact copy of an official order issued and signed by the President of the United States. It was addressed to the Attorney-general. It relates to the enforcement of the United States supervisors law, sometimes referred to by Democrats as "the force bill," and it directs the Attorney-general to do whatever is necessary so carry out the provisions of the law. The order is unique. No similar one was ever issued from the White House before or since.

In order that Democratic papers may not make the mistake of jumping on to President Harrison for issuing this order they are respectfully informed that reply is in answer to a question of the | it was signed "Grover Cleveland" and issued by him on October 5, 1888, just a month before the Presidential election in which he was a candidate. Pursuant to the order Mr. Cleveland's Attorney general, Garland, issued instructions to the United States Marshal of Tennessee to select none but reliable men to serve on election day, and the marshal issued orders to his deputies to aid and assist the United States supervisors in enforcing the law and securing a fair election. All this was done in the eighth month of the fourth year of the first term of Grover Cleveland, who thus deserves the honor of being the only President that ever issued a general order for the execution of "the force bill."

> THE Democratic national committee took, here and there, a sentence out of the recent article of General Master Workman Powderly to show that he is in favor of free trade, and sent them out in large numbers. This trickery has made Mr. Powderly angry. He say's that while he has always been a Democrat, he has never been a free-trader. In fact, the chief fault which Mr. Powderly finds with the present tar.ff law is that it is not protective enough, as he would make the immigration lawsso restrictive as to keep out a majority of the people coming to this country. In speaking of the action of the Democratic national committee in garbling his article, Mr. Powderly says:

> The only reason why the national committee makes use of my words is to catch the votes of workingmen who let their thinking out to others to do, and who, it is supposed, would be influenced more by what I would say than by what they would know themselves, and, if the "solemn sense of duty" still actuates Mr. Cleveland he does not want such votes. A party which seeks to obscure its villainous declaration in favor of wild-cat banks behind a whiriwind-dust kind of a tariff dis cussion must be in sore straits.

Not satisfied with this sharp rebuke of Mr. Cleveland's managers, Mr. Powderly proceeds as follows:

The Democratic party has the supreme gall to assume, with an air of patronizing ownership, the privilege of dictating just how workingmen should vote. It claims to be the party of the poor man. I grant that it ought to be, for the poor have given it the strength to live long enough to see the principal actors on its boards squirm and shift with every wind to catch the votes of the poor men. Yes, the Democratic party is the party of the poor man, and if he continues to vote that ticket he will never be anything else than a poor

THE organ of the People's party, evidently thinking a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth, repeats with pretended detail the statement that "less than eight weeks ago certain judges of the Supreme Court met in conference with leaders of the Republican party to discuss political matters; that among other subjects discussed was the proposed suit to test the gerrymander." The statement is a lie out of whole cloth. No conference of that kind ever occurred at any time or place. The organ, with an assumption of dignity, says: "No newspaper, with the slightest sense of its own responsibility or respect for its readers, would publish such a statement except after careful investigation and upon the most reliable authority." We are decidedly of that opinion, and the repetition of this story shows that the paper which prints it has not the slightest sense of responsibility.

THE Evansville Journal has introduced the Mergenthaler type-setting machines into its office outfit, and the Terre Haute Gazette has put in a perfecting press. The Journal notes with pleasure these evidences of a prosperity among its contemporaries that speaks as well for the progress of the State as for their own enter-

THE Miss Bradford whose heroic services in nursing cholera patients at Tabriz, Persia, are so loudly praised, is an Illinois lady, having been born and reared near Bloomington. She is a graduate of the public schools of that city and of a Chicago medical college. It is the Western girl who gets there.

THE civilized world will rejoice when the New York Herald correspondent at Hamburg, who is eating and drinking cholera bacilli with dirty hands out of infected vessels, shall have completed his disgusting experiments. After all, a single case of that kind can hardly be deemed conclusive of a theory.

THE King of Dahomey will attend the world's fair, it is said, if he may be allowed three public buman sacrifices each week. The King must stay at home if this is the case. Privileges of the kind he asks are permitted to railroad companies only.

A HIGH joint-commission has decided that the State of Delaware is entitled to seven hundred acres of land heretofore claimed by Pennsylvania, and the Delawarrans are turning their noses up at Rhode Island more than ever.

SUBSCRIBER, Muncie: The actor you name personally appeared in every performance during the week. To the Editor of the indianapolis Journal:

What is the name of the editor of a New York daily Republican paper who, at the last Republican convention, was nominated for a political office! He is also ex-Minister to France. 2. Who held a position in the Postoffice Department under Cleveland, and cut off the heads of about forty thousand postmasters! 3. Who has been Prime Minister of Great Britain and has been selected to Parliament! SUBSCRIBER. The Sentinel's avowal that it sees 1. Hon. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the People whing in detail the figures on which nothing humiliating in the practice of New York Tribune, and candidate for Vice- racy.

president. 2. Hon. Adlai Stevenson, First Assistant Postmaster-general under Cleveland, and now Democratic candidate for Vice-president. 3. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

To the Editor of the indianapoils Journal: What was the form of the greenback issue of July 17, 1861, and Feb. 12, 1862, generally known as demand notes! Were they always at par with gold at home and abroad! Did the act of Feb. 25, 1862, authorizing the issue of bonds stipulate the interest should be paid in gold and in advance!

The treasury notes referred to were legal tender, receivable for customs and were payable on demand in gold. They never depreciated. Interest on the bonds referred to was made payable in coin, but never in advance.

pe the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Is there a Mine Inspecter in this State! What is his salary? How and by whom is he appointed.
What is his name, and where is his residence?
READER.

Thomas McQuade, of Brazil, is Chie Mine Inspector. He is appointed by the State Geologist, has a salary of \$1,500 year, and is allowed \$600 for expenses. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

If a responsible individual openly and squarely before witnesses, accuses a man of selling hi vote is there any way to obtain redress aside from suing for defamation of character!

Knocking him down would be one way out a suit for slander would be the only egal redress.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

CHINA'S Emperor had 260 pairs of boots nade for himself some time ago. JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, the Southern dialectician and litterateur, sails for Africa in December, it being his purpose to revisit the little coast town of Joel, where was born of missionary parents Jan. 13

EMPEROR WILLIAM has bad a return of is old ear trouble. His general health is excellent, but his Majesty's spirits are much depressed. Several specialists have been called in consultation and pronounce the cause of the return of the old trouble to be the effect of a cold.

THE hill near Jerusalem where the crucifixion of Jesus occurred is formed of limestone. The shores of the Dead se lined with pumice stone showered out of some volcano that destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah, which cities finally sank bepeath the waters of the Dead sea. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE Writes in this

pathetic strain of the death of Whittier: "To such as he the transition from this world to the next is but slight. It would be selfish to sorrow. Ours is the loss and his the eternal gain. I wish I might send a fitting tribute, but my days are almost numbered, and my pen halts in my hand.' "Tom" Hadaway, probably the oldest Montgomery, N. Y., at the age of ninety-

actor in the world, died a few days ago in one years. He was a popular and versatile actor under the old regime, when a theater was expected to change its bill every night and give at each performance at least a farce, a melodrame, a high comedy or tragedy and a ballet; but he retired from the stage in 1865, and never returned to

THERE is a curious revelation of Carlyle's state of mind while writing his "Frederick," in a letter recently printed for the first time. "No book I ever undertook has been such a misery to me," he says. ". have literally no motive to proceed except the conscientious reluctance to be quite beaten. " " I have little real love for Frederick, and for his century and its works and ways comtemptuous abhorrence rather than love.

THE Countess Lt, wife of the famous Viceroy Li-Hung Chang, who died the other day at her palace in Tientsin, played an important part in the spread of Western ideas, especially as regards medical science, in the north of China. When she was ill, years ago, she was attended by an English doctor, and, on her recovery, was so gratified at what had been done for her that she built a large hospital, and maintained it at her own cost, for the benefit of the Chinese in Tientsin. She was attended in her last illness by an American lady doctor as well as by an English physician.

THE little house in which Benedict Arnold

issaid to have planned his treason has just been demolished to make room for a arger building. It stood in Market street, Philadelphia, and was over 125 years old It was to this spot that Arnold invited Clinton's agent to be sent from New York to meet him; it was here that he lived. A mob chased him to this house once on account of some unpopular measures with which he was supposed to be identified. and from its windows certain celebrities of the city saw him hanged in effigy in 1780, Washington met Jefferson and Hamilton in this cottage in later years, separately, in an endeavor to patch up a truce between those two statesmen.

Should Have Been on the Ticket.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Isaac Pusey Gray, of Indiana, has been in New York scattering seeds of despondency in regard to the Cleveland and Stevenson outlook instead of being in Washington with the veterans. Still, Gray would not be warmly welcomed in Washington if he were there. Besides compelling an unarmed Kentucky farmer at the point of a bayonet "to get down on all his fours and blest like a sheep," his military record is but little better than that of Cleveland or Stevenson. His health was so precarious during the war that he was prevented from participating in actual service. At the same time Isaac Pusey should have had a place on the Democratic ticket. He neither hired a substitute nor made speeches against Lincoln, and is in every way superior to either the head or the tail of the Cleveland-Calhoun combination.

Too Mad for Anything.

Rochester Post Express (Dem.) The Democratic party of the Nation treats the Democrats of New York as a lot of half-caste, half-breed, half-strain, lowdown white trash, fit for nothing but voting as they are bid; but a Democrat, who happens also to be an official of the State, should have some security against the fly-blown insolence of these outsiders. The people of New York have thosen their own government, and it is time that the attempt of the national Democratic committee to run the affairs of the State, bulldoze its officials and falsity its records should be met with a sharp protest. Commissioner Peck is a servant of the people. not Grover Cleveland's slave.

Soldiers and Pensions.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Some time ago the Inquirer called at tention to the fact that the proportion of pensioners was much greater in the Western States than in the older and richer States of the East. The distinction be ween the comparative comfort of the old soldier of the East and his poorer comrade of the West has been sustained by all the newspaper accounts of the Grand Army Encampment. This shows that pensions are not applied for unless they are needed. and that pensions, small as they are, do save thousands of old soldiers from want and misery.

Which Time Was Right?

Governor Flower, who says Cleveland will carry the Empire State by 50,000 majornty, and delegate Flower, who signed a protest warning the Chicago convention that Cleveland could not carry the State at all, should get together and balance accounts. When these two blooming Flowers meet one of them will have to confess that he has been indulging in an unwholesome excess of airy persifiage or something considerably worse.

Tended a Police Court Bar, Maybe.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. . It is now charged that Chairman Carter began life as a bartender in Illinois. The strongest item of evidence we have been able to discover in support of the story is that he has been somewhere during his life where he could study Democrats at short range and get "onto" their tricks.

Democrats and Exceptions

The war is over-except when a Yankee general goes South to electioneer for the

MRS. HARRISON'S ILLNESS

A Washington Correspondent Recalls Its First Symptoms and Its Progress.

Reminiscences of Her Life at the Nationa Capital from 1878 to the Present Time-Fondness for Home and Social Life.

Letter in Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Harrison is one of the few women who ever reached the position of the lady of the White House with any previous knowledge of Washington life. Most of them have found themselves in the place of the first lady of the land with but fittle social experience of any kind-and it shows the natural adaptability of American women that they should conduct themselves so well without previous training in a station hedged about with so much form and ceremony. For in republican America the President and his wife are bound by a great unwritten code that prescribes certain things they shall do and certain other things they shall not do.

Mrs. Harrison entered the White Rouse with a perfect knowledge of what was expected of her, and although she succeeded the most youthful, beautiful and popular woman who ever reigned there, she made herself thoroughly liked and respected by

When the Harrisons came to Washington, about 1878, it was a very different place from what it is now. The mode of living was still very simple-the majority of Senators lived in lodgings-the political element ruled society, and a Senator's wife was a great social magnate. Mrs. Harrison was prominent, socially, from the start. Unlike many of the members of the upper house, Senator Harrison, like his wife, was born to a place in the best society, and their position in Indianapolis had been relative-ly as high as it has been in Washington. Mrs. Harrison in those days was a handsome woman, with a remarkably fine complexion, and not being much over forty, she was by no means too old to be ac mired for her good looks. She always was a very unaffected woman, and remained so after her elevation to the White House. At one time during her life in Washington as a Senator's wife she lived in a very pleasant boarding-house, opposite the Arlington Hotel, and just across the park from the executive mansion, whose white pillars were easily in view through the great trees of Lafayette park. Here, she and Mr. Harrison and Mrs. Kckee, then a very pretty young girl and a great belle, occupied a modest suite of rooms. There was a sitting room which Mr. Harrison used as an office, and Mrs. and Miss Harrison received their friends on Thursdays, which has been "Senators' day" since time immemorial, in the public drawing-room. Mrs. Harrison usually had young ladies to assist her, and Mrs. Russell Harrison, then the pretty Miss Saunders, daughter of the Montana Senator, sometimes deserted the reception at her father's house to be with Mrs. Harrison and Miss Mary Harrison. The two girls were great friends, and it was an occasion of the greatest satisfaction to the Harrisons as well as the Saunders when the match between Russell Harrison and Miss Saunders took place. Mrs. Harrison's receptions were always acquaintance among Eastern ple than most of tue Western Senators' families had-and the "old Washington families" that in those days had a controlling influence on society, paid Mrs. Harrison the compliment of calling upon ber generally and promptly, a thing not done to everybody. Mrs. Harrison, although devoted to her family, yet was fond of society, and continues so. She was accustomed to the daily round of housekeeping Western town. When she came to Washington and boarded she often said that one of the compensations she had for the temporary giving up of her home was that she had time to cultivate agreeable persons. She was never bored, and seldom ill in those days.

A SOCIAL FAVORITE.

She had a young and pretty daughter to

chaperon, and Mr. Harrison, like most men in Washington, found dinners and receptions quite pleasant enough to tempt him into it two or three evenings a week. A the balls and cotillons where Miss Harrison was a belle, Mrs. Harrison was always found among the matrons, and she was very obliging about chaperoning other girls, so that she generally had a bevy to take care of. She dressed handsomely and in good taste. When she left Washington, at the close of Mr. Harrison's term as Senator, she was much regretted. Political fends are seldom carried into private relations in Washington, and although the two Indiana Senators were of opposite parties, and attacked each other on the stump with great vigor, the cordiality between the ladies of their families remained unbroken. Each had a young daughter in the family, and nothing ever was allowed to mar the polite intercourse between the two families. When Mrs. Harrison returned to Washington in March, 1889, after a few years' absence, the change in her appearance was marked and painful. Perhaps even then the first advances of her disc were being felt. She had lost her fine color, which was her greatest beauty, and instead of her alert movements she walked slowly and like a person who feels the approach of age. The circles under her eyes were marked, and she looked like a different woman from what she done five years before. But spirits were unbroken, and she entered upon the duties of her position with natural pleasure and gratification. She said to her intimate friends that she felt her good fortune in having her two daughters-for Mrs. Russell flarrison has always been a true daughter to her-to relieve her of so many cares, and to take upon themselves the entertainment of the younger people who would gravitate to the Whit-House. Her niece, Mrs. Dimmick, and her sister, Mrs. Lord, assisted her in her correspondence and relieved her of the greater part of the borden of housekeeping-for the White House, like other establishments, requires the watchful eye of a mistress, in spite of its army of servants. Then she had ber niece. Mrs. Parker, to pay the little civil attentions which are so much appreciated when coming from an authorrepresentative of the lady of White House. So that no womhouse with a better chance enjoying its pleasures and being relieved of its labors, than Mrs. Harrison. This she fully appreciated and began her reign with the brightest expectations. The President and Mrs. Harrison arrived in Washington some days before manguration day, in March, 1889, and at once paid that cere-monious visit to the White House which etiquette requires of the incoming President and his wife. The visit was not returned-the President never returning any visit except a visit from the ruler of another people, which has only happened two or three times in the history of the country -but Mr. and Mrs. Harrison were invited to luncheon at the White House. This is the last function at which the outgoing lady of the White House assists, but it is

not necessarily a gloomy one. HER LIFE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. Harrison's first public appearance, except in the rain of inauguration day, was at the inaugural ball held that night in the great Pension Building. It is customary for the President and his wife and the ex-President and his wife to form a part of state quadrille at the opening. But Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Cleveland, in discussing it, argued that it never would do to appear upon the floor with two such partners as Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cleveland, and so the usual custom was not observed.

Scarcely was Mrs. Harrison established in the White House when her sister, Mrs. Lord, sickened. All through that first sommer she was atling, and toward autumn she grew worse. Mrs. Harrison was untiring in her attentions, and everything that money and affection could do was lavished on Mrs. Lord. She died, however, just at the end the autumn of 1889. It became a question whether Mrs. Harrison should close the White House and wear mourning as her feelings dictated, or whether she should carry out the official programme of entertainments. She decided it was right that she

course of entertainments were carried out therefore, and Mrs. Harrison appeared at them wearing the elegant gowns that had been designed for her before there was any chance that she should wear black. But in private, during all that winter, she wore a plain black gown. She told her friends privately that she had made a sacrifice in not wearing mourning publicly, but that it was a sad satisfaction to ber to pay her sister's memory as much respect as was implied by wearing black at the times that she was her own mistress.

In spite, though, of the help she received from Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Russell Harrison in carrying on the duties of her arduous position, it began to be rumored about Washington more than two years ago that Mrs. Harrison was not strong. It was noticed that, although she had formerly been a very fair walker, she seldom set foot to the ground then, and from being one of the most regular of church-goers, she was selexcept in the sunniest weather. The winter of 1800-91 she had the grip. This pulled her down a great deal, but the trip made by her with the President to the Pacific coast, it was thought, had entirely restored her. She enjoyed every moment of it, and treasures all the souvenirs of travel with which she was inundated. These she arranged with much taste in the corner of the White House corridor upstairs, where tea is generally served, and takes pleasure in showing them to her friends. About that time, also, she became much interested in the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and consented to serve as the first presidept. Although she did not attempt much of the actual work of her place, which there were capable women at hand to do. she gave it her warmest co-operation and stood by it during all the struggles of its first organization. One of the last occasions on which she appeared in public was at an evening reception given on the 22d of February last to the members of the order, and to the Sons of the American Revolution. She were an elegant pale gray costume and looked in better health than for some time before. She was, as always, affable and amiable. One of her most thoughtful and graceful acts was wiring her congratulations, with the President's, to Mr. and Mrs. Cieveland upon little Ruth's birth. She herself worded the dispatch, and took the greatest interest in the new baby. BEGINNING OF HER ILLNESS.

In March she was far from well, but as she had managed to go through the official round of entertainments without breaking down, she herself thought her indisposition only temporary. Mrs. Mckee and Mrs. Russell Harrison had planned to give a grand lawn party on the White House grounds after Easter. Mrs. Harrison was enthusiastically in favor of it. She continued to hold her weekly receptions for her friends at 5 o'clock in the Blue Room. By an ingenious device, she managed to keep these little affairs private. The word would go around her circle of friends that Mrs. Harrison would be at home on Monday afternoons at 5. After three or four weeks all the society people would find this out and begin to crowd in on Mondays. Then the day would quietly be changed to Thursday. By this means she contrived to see ber personal friends-for etiquette does not permit the President's wife to pay visits. It was at one of these informal little afternoons, early in April, that Mrs. Harrison felt the beginning of her illness. She looked ill, and finally asked her guests to excuse her, leaving

Mrs. McKee to do the honors. From that day Mrs. Harrison never was May, and then was taken that unfortunate trip down Chesapeake bay, when the government steamer on which she was-the Jessamihe-was caught in a northeast storm, and Mrs. Harrison suffered severely. Those who saw her leave the White House that day, almost carried in the President's arms, had grave doubts of her recovery. But from that on her disease seemed to progress rapily. In Washington, which knows all about the cuphemisms to ward off a morbid public curiosity used in the cases of prominent people who are dying, there has not been any doubt for a long time of the fatal nature of Mrs. Harrison's illness. The President, himself is a pattern of all that a man should be in his own family, and his uniform courtesy and consideration for the women of his own bousehold cannot be too much commended. Mrs. Harrison and himself had been girl and boy lovers-they were married when each of them was barely twenty-one-and their married life has been one of utmost beauty and happiness. Mrs. Harrison introduced a custom at the White House which will cause her to be always gratefully remembered by her sucsuccessors. She abandoned the hand-shaking at receptions that made the evening one of torture to all her predecessors. The President continued to shake hands with democratic cordiality, but Mrs. Harrison made simply a graceful courtesy. She managed this with much tact, by carrying a fan in one hand and a bouquet in the other, so that persons, seeing her hands full, were spared the awkwardness of offering a hand-shake she could not accept.

Vice-President Morton.

Washington Special in Philadelphia Record. The Vice-President, who apparently had not intended to come at all, promptly responded, came on here, gave his entire time to the duties assigned him, and discharged them so admirably as to get a higher reputation than he has ever had before. He is a courteous gentleman with long experience in entertaining, so that no one was surprised that he discharged the semi-social portion of his duties and the reviewing of the procession with such crace and dignity, but hitherto he has had practically no name at all as an orator, and, therefore, everybody was surprised as well as delighted with his eloquent speeches on Monday atternoon at Grand Army Place and on Thursday evening at the Pension Office reception. It is not too much to say that there are very few men in the country who could have taken the place of Benjamin Harrison, who is one of the two or three foremost all-around orators of the United States, at short notice more acceptably than did Vice-President

A Friend of President Barrison. Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Whether it will affect his election or not, Mr. Harrison has an enthusiastic friend in the Sultan of Turkey. A friend of ours was passing through the ordeal of having his books inspected by the press censor at Beirnt. The official became communicative and showed his visitors some American telegrams which had just been edited for use in a local newspaper. Pointing to a long paragraph which had been "blacked out," the censor explained its contents as an announcement that the Democracts proposed to nominate Mr. D. B. Hill in opposition to Mr. Harrison, "and, of course," he added, "that could not go in, as the Sultan is a great friend of Mr. Harrison." If our Democratic friends should fail to secure the presidency this year, let them not remember too barshly this act of seeming offensive partisanship. A man cannot be expected to do invariably the impartial thing when he is at one and the same time Turk, Sultan and editor-with a capital E.

The People Have Tested 11im. New York Tribune.

Ex-Senator Spooner is quoted as having said that the late Justice Miller remarked to him shortly before his death that, in his opinion. Mr. Harrison was the bestequipped man for the presidency that the country has had since the assassination of Lincoln. That is high praise, indeed, but candid and fair-minded men must recognize the general soundness of Justice Miller's judgment. He was a man of fine discrimination, and not given to unreasoning praise. President Harrison has been constantly growing in the eyes of his fellow-citizens, and his superior qualifications for the high office which he so acceptably fills are now recognized far and wide. It is because of this fact that the prospects of his re-election are so bright. The people have tested him as President to their complete satisfaction, and they will insist on keeping him in the White House for four years longer.

Stevenson in the South. Kansas City Journal. Adlai Stevenson is being enthusiastically received in the Southern States, while General Weaver is in danger of being mobbed. This shows the advantage of having been a Knight of the Golden Circle instead of foolishly fighting for one's country.

Two Kinds of Generals.

Milwaukee Sentinel. General Weaver, who was a Union soldier, has been driven out of the South, Not so Adlai Stevenson—he was in sympasake of her husband and his interests. The | thy with Southern Democrate in the war.